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the party at Fulton Chain Station, to which point all baggage should be checked. Mrs. Hugh M. Smith and Mrs. N. L. Britton will act as guides.

Sullivant Moss Chapter Members are requested to notify *them* if they intend to attend the Symposium. For further information address, Mr. Joseph Crawford, 2824 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary of the Symposium.

"WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE."

(Before reading this note, please turn to the BRYOLOGIST **7**:78. Sept. 1894, and read carefully the article under this caption, noting dates mentioned.)

In my herbarium are two packets of mosses labeled as follows:

Thelia Lescurii Sulliv., Sandy soil, Rockville, L. I., Dec. 1, 1899. Coll. A. J. G., type of *P. Groutii*, No. 196, N. Am. Musci Pleurocarpi. Depression in base of chestnut tree. Hempstead, L. Id., Dec. 1, 1899.

In my collection of letters from Mrs. Britton, I find one from which the following is an extract.

"Bedford Park. Dec. 4, 1899.

"Your packet of mosses is received. Thelia Lescurii occurs on West Rock, at New Haven, where Prof. Eaton collected it, and I think it has been found at other places in New England, but I should have to look this up at the herbarium. The Plagiothecium you send is a pretty little species, *conspicuous for its resemblance to the laxer forms of H. recurvans*, which it resembles in its small capsules, which are horizontal, and its recurved leaves. I think it will go under one of the varieties of *H. denticulatum*, either *laetum* or *aptychus*. Send it to Dixon for an opinion. It answers pretty well to No. 361, Aust. Musci App., which was distributed as *P. dent.* var. *pusillum*, *which he says grows on the roots of trees in dry woods* - - - - - - - .

"I shall be writing to Dixon soon about another matter, and will send this to him, as I should like his opinion on them."

The italics are mine. I may add that at this date, the Dec. 1899 collection of *Thelia Lescurii* was the first and only collection of the species I had ever made.

I will draw no inferences, for I feel that my readers will be amply able to do that for themselves. A. J. GROUT.

BRYOLOGICAL NOTES

A. J. GROUT.

POGONATUM BRACHYPHYLLUM Michx. None of the available descriptions of this species allude to the great difference between the capsules of this species and those of *P. brevicaule*. The capsules of the latter are erect and almost or quite symmetric, while those of *P. brachyphyllum* when fresh are inclined about as much as those of *P. alpinum*, and are oblong-ovoid and strongly unsymmetric. This difference is much less apparent in herbarium specimens.

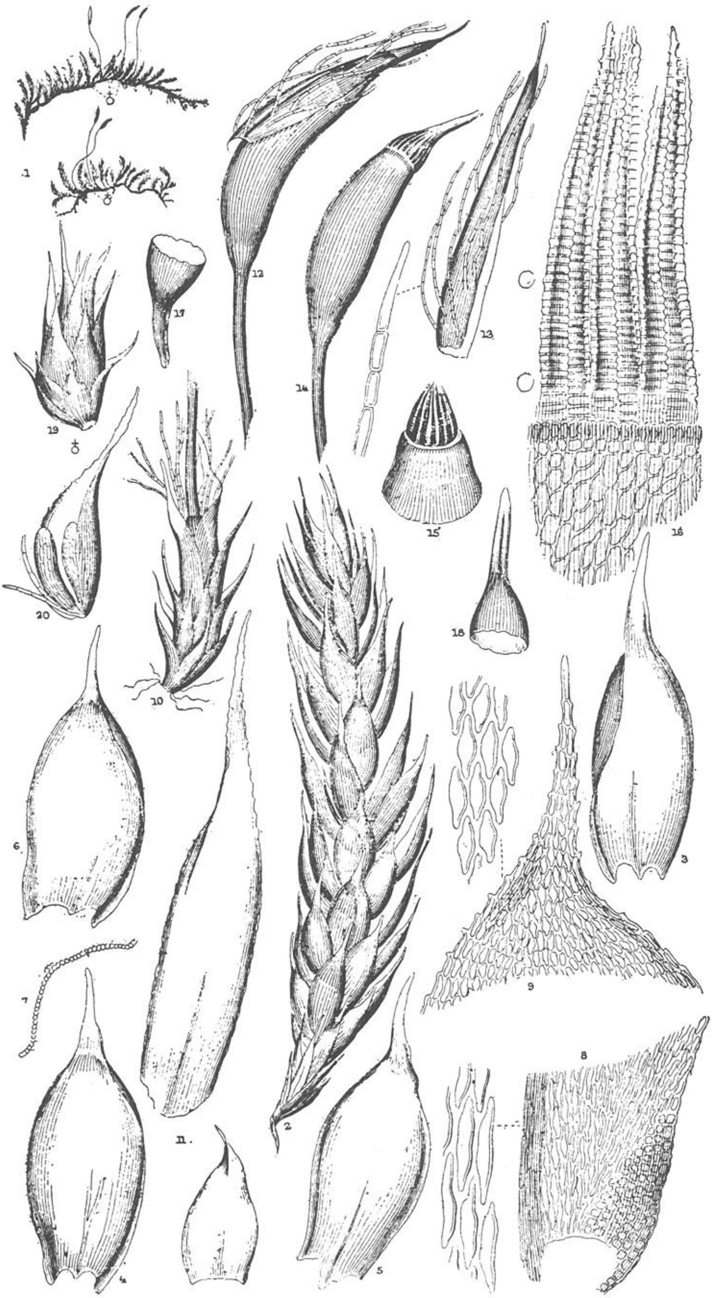

PLATE III. *Homalothecium subcapillatum.* From The Icones. Pl. 90.

TETRAPLODON AUSTRALIS Sulliv. & Lesq. Some specimens of this species sent me from Thomasville, Ga., by Mrs. A. P. Taylor, were so unlike any of the descriptions, that I at first thought they must belong to a different species and perhaps a different genus. The leaves were entire and as long and slenderly acuminate as in *T. angustatus;* the columella was distinctly exserted, the teeth reflexed, and the hypophysis so reduced as to make only a moderate sized neck. An examination of Sullivant & Lesq. Musci Boreali-Americani, Edition 1, No. 151, in the Columbia University Herbarium revealed at least one capsule with an exserted columella and at least one capsule in which the hypophysis is as reduced as in the Thomasville specimens. No. 227 of the Second Edition has many exserted columellae and many capsules with small hypophyses, but has leaves as strongly serrate as those figured in the Icones. An examination of the other specimens in the combined collections of Columbia University and the New York Botanical Gardens showed that the small hypophysis and exserted columella are common variations found intermingled with plants like those figured by Sullivant. The presence of nearly entire leaves in rare cases is noted in the Manual. The teeth seem to be normally reflexed in perfectly ripened capsules. These observations indicate that the speices is an exceedingly variable one, intermediate between Tetraplodon and Tayloria, and suggest that it may perhaps be better referred to the latter. More exhaustive knowledge of the two genera than I at present possess is needed to decide this.

ANACAMPTODON SPLACHNOIDES (Fröl.) Brid. Specimens of Anacamptodon sent by Mrs. A. P. Taylor, from Thomasville, Ga., have the costa somewhat thinner and almost percurrent; the seta longer and the capsule slightly larger than in the ordinary run of specimens: the operculum is scarcely more than conic in most of the specimens. Dr. Best suggests that it may be a transition form between *A. splachnoides* and *A. Cubensis* Sulliv. which is based on Wright's No. 66. *A. Cubensis* is said to be closely related to *A. splachnoides*, but smaller with a percurrent costa and a conic-acute operculum. (See Jour. Linn. Soc. **12**:540). I should not be surprised to find that the Georgia moss is identical with *A. Cubensis.* Until this can be definitely settled, I propose that this form be known as ANACAMPTODON SPLACHNOIDES **Tyloriae.**

BRACHYTHECIUM NOVEBORACENSE Grout. A continued study of this species in the field has shown that this species is a derivative of *B. rivulare*, and is common in Long Island swamps. The gametophyte characters given in the original description (Bryologist **3**:36. 1900) are generally characteristic of the species but the capsules figured there were abnormally straight, and the seta is less papillose than in most specimens.

Burnettia fabrofolia n. sp.

Closely resembling *B. subcapillata*, but with branch leaves broadly lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, much more gradually narrowed to a longer and more slender acumination: median leaf cells about 1/5 larger, 60-80 x 8μ, quadrate alar cells fewer and larger, about 16μ wide; capsule less gibbous and less plainly narrowed at the mouth.

On bark at roots of trees, near Thomasville, Ga. Coll. by Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Oct. 20, 1905. Type in the herbarium of the author. Co-type in the Herbarium of Columbia University.

The fruiting plants were few and closely intermingled with *Raphidostegium adnatum*. In order that perfect capsules might be left with the type as few peristomes as possible were studied. One of these seemed to have the teeth united at base in pairs. I am greatly indebted to Dr. G. N. Best for assistance in the study of this plant, although he is in no way responsible for this publication. He says that this plant has the capsules of *Homalotheciella*, and the leaves of *Fabronia*. No calyptra were found.

As most of the available descriptions of *B. subcapillata* are inadequate, a fairly complete account of that species is appended to enable students to distinguish between the two.

BURNETTIA SUBCAPILLATA (Hedw.) Grout. Bryologist **6**:65. 1903.

Pterogonium subcapillatum Schwaegr. Suppl. **1**.107, 1811.

Pterigynandrum brachycladon Beauv. & Brid., in Brid. Musc. Recent. Part **4**:130. 1819.

Pterogonium decumbens Schwaegr. Suppl. **2**:32, pl. 110. 1823.

Lasia subcapillata Brid. Bryol. Univ. **2**:202. 1827.

Hypnum subcapillatum C. Müll. Syn. **2**:352. 1851.

Homalothecium subcapillatum Sulliv. Gray's Man. Ed. **2**:663. pl. 5. 1856, and Icones Musc. 41, pl 90. 1864. See Plate 111.

Platygyrium brachycladon Kindb. Can. Rec. Sci. **21**.1894.

Homalothecium (*Homalotheciella*) *subcapillatum* Cardot. Bull. Herb. Bois. **7**:374.

Monoicous, in light-green, thin glossy mats; stems a few centimeters long, irregularly dividing, creeping, subpinnately branching: branches about 5 mm. in length: branch leaves often somewhat homomalous, loosely imbricate, ovate to elliptical-oblong, .9-1.2 x .3-3.5mm ; abruptly long accuminate, more or less serrate above. smooth, concave; costa extending to middle or beyond: median cells linear-fusiform. 8-9 times as long as broad, quadrate alar cells about 10μ wide, numerous, bordering the lower 1/4 of the leaf. Stem leaves ovate. short or long: acuminate, costa short or sometimes' almost wanting; paraphyllia absent: antheridia large, obovoid, short stipitate, inner perigonial leaves ovate-lanceolate, concave, acute to acuminate, bordered by a row of narrow cells, nearly or quite ecostate. Perichaetium 1.5mm. long, loosely sheathing, slightly spreading: inner leaves oblong to oblong-spatulate. gradually long-acuminate, serrate above, short costate, loosely areolate, leaf cells at base rectangular to rhomboidal : paraphyses unusually long and numerous. Seta about 1cm. long, rough, twisted to the right: calyptra cucullate. hairy; capsule brown suberect to horizontal, gibbous to slightly curved, with a narrow mouth, slightly constricted under the mouth, and lightly striate when dry and empty, 1.7 mm. long, length 2-3 times the diameter: operculum convex-conic, rostrate: collumella apparently not persistent; annulus none; peristome double; the teeth linear-lanceolate, united at base, brownish-yellow, closely and regularly articulate, hyaline margined by the adherent segments. Spores roughened, 25μ, maturing in autumn.

Type locality, Pennsylvania. On bark of trees and decaying trunks, in woods. Widely distributed throughout the U. S. east of the Mississippi, but not very abundant.

Illustrations: Sulliv. l. c. & Icones Pl.90; Hedw. l. c.: Suppl. pl.110 (*Pterogonium decumbens*) and pl. 243 (*P. ascendens*).

Exsiccati Sulliv. Musc. Allegh. 83 (*Pterigynandrum*): Sulliv. & Lesq. Musc. Bor. Am. Ed. 2. 384. Aust. Musc. Appl. 295. Drummond Musc. Am. (S. States) 88. Ren. & Card. Musc. Am. Sept. Exs. 236. Grout N. Am. Musci Pleur. 108.

The variation in length of leaf is due largely to the variation in the length of the acumination. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOME LICHENS OF MT. WATATIC, MASSACHUSETTS.

REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR.

No one thing has further advanced the knowledge of the distribution of birds than a very general publication of local lists during the past decade. Less than a dozen titles would, I think, complete the bibliography of such New England lists of Lichens. It is for this reason that the present list appears, and it is hoped that it will be but the first of many to follow. The words "southern," "eastern," as applied to North America, now answer for the distribution of many species, and these terms might be made more specific if authentic local lists from many points were accessible.

May I be permitted, though a comparatively recent and yet ignorant student of Lichens, to speak humbly of Lichenology. I entered its field from that of Ornithology, and examined its state with a somewhat trained scientific mind, and *nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* At once I felt, as a very sane lichenist put it to me recently, that unfortunately the study of Lichens has a peculiar magnetism for the posing scientific "crank." Secondly that no manual existed for the army of field students, often "unscientific," as the expression is, but nevertheless often the ones, from their very numbers, to contribute much of real value, on question of distribution, habitat, etc., not to say as collectors. Thirdly, the marked tendency toward verbosity and *overdone* scientific descriptions found throughout Lichenological literature, and lastly the unprecedented use of tri-nomials and quadri-nomials for mere contingent phases.

These statements will, I know, be considered by some to reflect upon my ignorance as a Lichenist, yet I feel somewhat strengthened to withstand comment, from the fact that my views are those also of one of the recognized and truly scientific Lichenologists of New England.

Mt. Watatic is one of the highest of the group of foothills, known as the Peterboro Hills. It occupies a position in the northwestern-most corner of Middlesex County, a little over a mile from the New Hampshire line, in the township of Ashby. Its altitude is about 1875 feet. Spruce covers its north-